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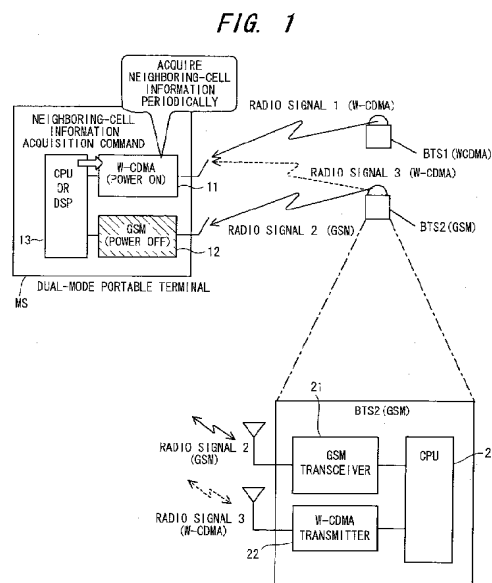
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(54) **DUAL MODE SYSTEM AND DUAL MODE RADIO TERMIAL**

(57) A base station of a first mobile communication mode communicates with a terminal in the first mobile communication mode and transmits a radio signal in a second mobile communication mode, and a base station of the second mobile communication mode communicates with the terminal in the second mobile communication mode and transmits a radio signal in the first mobile communication mode. A first unit of a dual-mode portable terminal communicates with the base station of the first mobile communication mode in the first mobile communication mode, receives the radio signal of the first mobile communication mode transmitted from the base station of the second mobile communication mode and determines based upon this radio signal whether the base station of the second mobile communication mode exists. Similarly, a second unit of the dual-mode portable terminal determines whether the base station of the first mobile communication mode exists.



**Description**Technical Field

**[0001]** This invention relates to a dual-mode system and dual-mode wireless terminal in mobile communications. More particularly, the invention relates to a dual-mode wireless terminal that is capable of communicating in both a first mobile communication mode and a second mobile communication mode in a dual-mode environment, and to a dual-mode system for communicating using this terminal.

Background Art

**[0002]** The present invention is used in a dual-mode environment in which a W-CDMA wireless system is made to coexist with the already existing wireless system GSM (Global System for Mobile Communication) or PDC (Personal Digital Cellular Telecommunication System) in Europe and Japan, etc.

**[0003]** In a dual-mode environment, a portable terminal uses either a W-CDMA or GSM (or PDC) wireless system (communication mode). In order to prepare for handover between base stations having different communication modes in such case, it is necessary for the terminal to ascertain whether there is a base station with both communication modes in the neighboring-cell. To achieve this, the terminal must periodically acquire information on base stations in the neighboring-cell even with regard to a communication mode that is not being used. At this time the terminal purposely starts up a communication unit conforming to a communication mode not in use and acquires information as to whether a base station in this unused communication mode exists in the neighboring-cell. The acquisition of information as to whether a base station in a communication mode currently being used is in the neighboring-cell is performed periodically.

**[0004]** Fig. 24 is a diagram for describing an example of operation according to the prior art. In a normal state shown at (A) of Fig. 24, a dual-mode terminal MS communicates with a W-CDMA base station BTS1 using a W-CDMA communication unit 1. The power supply of a GSM communication unit 2 is off at this time. However, GSM radio waves are arriving from a GSM base station BTS2. Accordingly, a CPU (or DSP) 3 periodically issues a power-supply ON command PON to the GSM communication unit 2 and requests measurement of GSM radio waves (acquisition of neighboring-cell information), as indicated at (B) of Fig. 24). When neighboring-cell information is thus gathered, it is necessary to perform acquisition of neighboring-cell information that entails starting up a communication unit of a communication mode that is not in use and measuring the level of the radio waves.

**[0005]** In this mobile portable terminal MS, an important challenge concurrent with size reduction is how to extend continuous call operation and continuous standby time with a small battery. With the conventional method described above, the power supply of the communication unit of a communication mode not in use is turned on periodically and gathering of information concerning a neighboring base station of a communication not in use is performed periodically. That is, with the conventional method, it is necessary to periodically start up a communication unit of a communication mode other than the communication mode currently in use. Consequently, a commensurate amount of power is consumed, consumption of the terminal battery is hastened and continuous call time and standby time are shortened.

**[0006]** As an example of the prior art, there is a mobile telephone system (Patent Reference 1) in which when a mobile telephone system (PHS) currently in use leaves the service area, position registration in another mobile telephone system (GSM) is performed promptly. This involves retrieving and saving all control channels used by GSM immediately after the power supply of the terminal is turned on and executing position registration processing using a saved control channel when the terminal leaves the PHS area. Further, in a case where normal communication cannot be performed by any of the stored control channels, all control channels used by GSM are retrieved and saved. However, Patent Reference 1 does not relate to soft handover, in which communication is continued by changing over from a communicating base station to a base station of a different wireless system without instantaneous interruption. Further, Patent Reference 1 cannot search for a neighboring cell during travel in a dual-mode system in which handover is performed between base stations of different wireless systems. Patent Reference 1, therefore, does not solve the above-mentioned problems.

Patent Reference 1: Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 11-298964

**[0007]** Accordingly, an object of the present invention is to so arrange it that whether base stations of mobile communication modes exist in the neighboring-cell can be recognized with little consumption of power in preparation for handover between base stations of different mobile communication modes in a dual-mode environment.

**[0008]** Another object of the present invention is to so arrange it that whether base stations of mobile communication modes exist in the neighboring-cell can be recognized by turning on the power supply only of the unit conforming to the mobile communication mode currently in operation and leaving the power supplies of units conforming to other mobile communication modes off.

Disclosure of the Invention

**[0009]** The present invention is a dual-mode system for performing communication using a terminal equipped with first and second units capable of communicating in first and second mobile communication modes, respectively, in a dual-mode environment of a first mobile communication mode (e.g., W-CDMA) and a second mobile communication mode (e.g., GSM or PDC). A base station of the first mobile communication mode communicates with the terminal in the first mobile communication mode and transmits a radio signal in the second mobile communication mode, a base station of the second mobile communication mode communicates with the terminal in the second mobile communication mode and transmits a radio signal in the first mobile communication mode, the first unit of the terminal communicates with the base station of the first mobile communication mode in the first mobile communication mode, receives the radio signal of the first mobile communication mode transmitted from the base station of the second mobile communication mode and determines based upon this radio signal whether the base station of the second mobile communication mode exists, and the second unit of the terminal communicates with the base station of the second mobile communication mode in the second mobile communication mode, receives the radio signal of the second mobile communication mode transmitted from the base station of the first mobile communication mode and determines based upon this radio signal whether the base station of the first mobile communication mode exists.

**[0010]** That is, when the terminal is operating in the first mobile communication mode (W-CDMA), the base station of the second mobile communication mode (GSM/PDC) is transmitting a radio signal that can be recognized in the first mobile communication mode and therefore the terminal receives this radio signal and ascertains whether the base station of the second mobile communication mode exists. Further, when the terminal is operating in the second mobile communication mode (GSM/PDC), the base station (W-CDMA) of the first mobile communication mode is transmitting a radio signal that can be recognized in the second mobile communication mode and therefore the terminal receives this radio signal and ascertains whether the base station of the second mobile communication mode exists.

**[0011]** A second aspect of the present invention is a dual-mode wireless terminal capable of communicating in each of first and second mobile communication modes in a dual-mode environment of a first mobile communication mode and a second mobile communication mode. The dual-mode wireless terminal has first and second units for communicating in the first and second mobile communication modes, respectively, the first unit communicates with a base station of the first mobile communication mode in the first mobile communication mode, receives a radio signal of the first mobile communication mode transmitted from a base station of the second mobile communication mode and determines based upon this radio signal whether the base station of the second mobile communication mode exists, and the second unit communicates with the base station of the second mobile communication mode in the second mobile communication mode, receives the radio signal of the second mobile communication mode transmitted from the base station of the first mobile communication mode and determines based upon this radio signal whether the base station of the first mobile communication mode exists.

**[0012]** In accordance with above-described dual-mode system and dual-mode wireless terminal, whether base stations of mobile communication modes exist in the neighboring-cell can be recognized with little consumption of power in preparation for handover between base stations of different mobile communication modes.

**[0013]** Further, in accordance with the present invention, it is so arranged that whether base stations of mobile communication modes exist in the neighboring-cell can be recognized by turning on the power supply only of the unit conforming to the mobile communication mode currently in operation and leaving the power supplies of units conforming to other mobile communication modes off. As a result, consumption of power can be reduced and battery lifetime extended.

Brief Description of the Drawings

**[0014]**

Fig. 1 is a diagram useful in describing a principle whereby a terminal MS recognizes the existence of a neighboring GSM base station while in communication with a W-CDMA base station;

Fig. 2 is a diagram useful in describing a principle whereby a terminal MS recognizes the existence of a neighboring W-CDMA base station while in communication with a GSM base station;

Fig. 3 is a diagram useful in describing the frame format of a downstream signal from a W-CDMA base station to a mobile station and a downstream channel relating to the present invention;

Fig. 4 is a diagram useful in describing P-SCH and S-SCH;

Fig. 5 is a diagram useful in describing a correspondence table between patterns  $Cs^{i,0}$ ,  $Cs^{i,1}$ ,  $Cs^{i,2}$ , ...  $Cs^{i,14}$  of 15 secondary scrambling codes SSC and group numbers;

Fig. 6 is a diagram useful in describing a W-CDMA transmitter of a GSM base station BTS2;

Fig. 7 is a processing flowchart for identifying whether a neighboring GSM base station exists by constantly sending P-SCH from a GSM base station;

Fig. 8 is a first processing flowchart for identifying whether a neighboring GSM base station exists by constantly sending P-SCH, S-SCH from the GSM base station;

Fig. 9 is a second processing flowchart for identifying whether a neighboring GSM base station exists by constantly sending P-SCH, S-SCH from the GSM base station;

Fig. 10 is a correspondence table between group numbers of scrambling codes and types of networks;

Fig. 11 illustrates an example of a neighboring-cell detection table;

Fig. 12 is a processing flowchart for identifying whether a neighboring GSM base station exists by constantly sending P-SCH, S-SCH and CPICH from the GSM base station;

Fig. 13 is a correspondence table between scrambling codes and types of networks;

Fig. 14 illustrates an example of a neighboring-cell detection table;

Fig. 15 is a processing flowchart for identifying whether a neighboring GSM base station exists by constantly sending P-SCH, S-SC, CPICH and BCH from the GSM base station;

Fig. 16 is a downstream-signal format of a GSM signal of a prescribed frequency;

Fig. 17 is a processing flowchart for identifying whether a neighboring GSM base station exists by constantly sending SCH of a prescribed synchronization burst SB and FCCH of a prescribed frequency correction burst FG at a prescribed frequency from a W-CDMA base station;

Fig. 18 is a processing flowchart for identifying whether a neighboring GSM base station exists by sending SCH, FCCH and BCCH from a W-CDMA base station;

Fig. 19 shows an explanatory view [(A)] in which a dual-mode portable terminal MS performs handover owing to travel during communication with a W-CDMA base station BTS1, and an explanatory view [(B)] in which the dual-mode portable terminal MS performs handover owing to travel during communication with a GSM base station BTS2;

Fig. 20 is an explanatory view of a case where transmission of a W-CDMA radio signal is started when a GSM base station receives a W-CDMA radio signal from a dual-mode portable terminal MS;

Fig. 21 is an explanatory view of a case where transmission of a GSM radio signal is started when a W-CDMA base station receives a GSM radio signal from a dual-mode portable terminal MS;

Fig. 22 is an explanatory view of a procedure for a case where a dual-mode portable terminal MS searches for neighboring cells while communicating with a W-CDMA base station BTS1;

Fig. 23 is a flowchart for describing operation of a dual-mode portable terminal; and

Fig. 24 is a diagram for describing an example of operation according to the prior art.

#### Best Mode for Carrying Out the Invention

##### (A) Overview of the present invention

**[0015]** The present invention relates to a dual-mode system that uses a terminal capable of employing both a W-CDMA system and a GSM/PDC system in a dual-mode environment of W-CDMA and GSM/PDC, wherein the object is for each of the base stations to send radio signals for recognizing each other's system and for the terminal to acquire information concerning neighboring cells without starting up one system even if the terminal is using the other system. As a result, in accordance with the present invention, mutual cell information (information as to whether a base station exists) can be recognized without starting up both systems. This means that current is not consumed excessively by starting up the other system in order to acquire cell information, and it is possible to hand over to the necessary system when required.

**[0016]** Fig. 1 is a diagram useful in describing a principle whereby a W-CDMA unit 11 in a dual-mode portable terminal MS recognizes whether a GSM base station exists in the neighboring-cell while in communication with a W-CDMA base station BTS1. In Fig. 1, the W-CDMA base station BTS1 uses a radio signal 1 to provide service in W-CDMA. A GSM base station BTS2 uses a radio signal 2 to provide service in GSM but also transmits a radio signal 3 for W-CDMA in addition to the radio signal 2. That is, a GSM transceiver 21 of the GSM base station BTS2 uses the radio signal 2 to provide service in GSM under the control of a controller (CPU) 23, and a W-CDMA transmitter 22 transmits the radio signal 3 for W-CDMA. The radio signal 3 is a W-CDMA broadcast signal that is constantly being transmitted.

**[0017]** In this environment, the dual-mode portable terminal MS communicates with the W-CDMA base station BTS1 using the first unit (W-CDMA unit) 11 that is capable of communicating in W-CDMA. It should be noted that the power supply of second unit (GSM unit) 12, which is capable of communicating in GSM, is off. At this time the W-CDMA unit 11 is also executing processing (a cell search) for periodically searching for another base station BTS in accordance with a command from a controller (CPU or DSP) 13. If the GSM base station BTS2 is transmitting W-CDMA radio waves (the radio signal 3), the W-CDMA unit 11 of the terminal MS judges that the base station BTS exists and executes processing for specifying the base station BTS from the receive signal. Since a radio signal for W-CDMA intrinsically contains a code that identifies the base station BTS, the W-CDMA unit 11 compares this code with a previously registered BTS code for GSM, whereby the W-CDMA unit 11 can recognize the existence of the BTS for GSM. In other words, the existence of the BTS for GSM can be recognized with the power supply of the GSM unit 12 being left off.

**[0018]** Fig. 2 is a diagram useful in describing a principle whereby the GSM unit 12 in the dual-mode portable terminal MS recognizes the existence of a neighboring W-CDMA base station while in communication with the GSM base station BTS2. In Fig. 2, the GSM base station BTS2 provides service in GSM using the radio signal 1. The W-CDMA base station BTS1 uses the radio signal 2 to provide service in W-CDMA but also transmits the radio signal 3 for GSM in addition to the radio signal 2. That is, a W-CDMA transceiver 31 of the W-CDMA base station BTS1 uses the radio signal 2 to provide service in W-CDMA under the control of a controller (CPU) 33, and a GSM transmitter 32 transmits the radio signal 3 for GSM. The radio signal 3 is a GSM broadcast signal that is constantly being transmitted.

**[0019]** In this environment, the dual-mode portable terminal MS communicates with the GSM base station BTS2 using the GSM unit 12. It should be noted that the power supply of W-CDMA unit 11 is off. At this time the GSM unit 12 is also executing processing for periodically searching for another base station BTS in accordance with a command from the controller (CPU or DSP) 13. If the W-CDMA base station BTS1 is transmitting GSM radio waves (the radio signal 3), the GSM unit 12 of the terminal MS judges that the base station BTS exists and executes processing for specifying the base station BTS from the receive signal. Since a radio signal for W-CDMA intrinsically contains a synchronization pattern that identifies the base station BTS, the GSM unit 12 can recognize the existence of a base station BTS for W-CDMA by using a previously registered synchronization pattern of a BTS for W-CDMA. In other words, the existence of the BTS for W-CDMA can be recognized with the power supply of the W-CDMA unit 11 being left off.

#### (B) W-CDMA signal format

**[0020]** Fig. 3 is a diagram useful in describing the frame format of a downstream signal from a W-CDMA base station to a mobile station and a downstream channel relating to the present invention. One frame is 10 msec and is composed of 15 slots S0 to S14.

**[0021]** A primary synchronization channel P-SCH is used to achieve slot synchronization on a channel for cell search. The P-SCH is spread by a preset primary scrambling code PSC having a length of 256 chips and is deployed over the leading 66.7  $\mu$ sec of every slot. The PSC is the same at all base stations.

**[0022]** A secondary synchronization channel S-SCH is a channel for establishing frame synchronization with respect to the base station and for allowing the mobile station to recognize in which scramble group the base station (cell) belongs. The S-SCH is spread by secondary scrambling code SSC having a length of 256 chips and is deployed over the leading 66.7  $\mu$ sec of every slot. Further, 512 scrambling codes SC are prepared as base-station codes, and these are classified into 64 groups of eight codes each. In which group a base-station code belongs is identified, after which the base-station code can be identified by obtaining correlation between the receive signal and the eight scrambling codes that belong to the group.

**[0023]** The correspondence between 15 SSC patterns  $Cs^{i,0}$ ,  $Cs^{i,1}$ ,  $Cs^{i,2}$ , ...  $Cs^{i,14}$ , which are inserted into the leading ends of 15 slots of one frame as shown in Fig. 4, and group numbers is established in advance, as illustrated in Fig. 5. Accordingly, a terminal can identify the group of a base-station code depending upon which code pattern is being transmitted by the base station.

**[0024]** In Fig. 2, a primary common control channel PCCPCH is a downstream common channel, one exists for each base station and it is used to transmit BCH (notification information). The BCH contains all information relating to the base station and also includes type information as to whether the base station is a W-CDMA base station or GSM base station.

**[0025]** A common pilot channel CPICH is a downstream common channel and one exists for each cell. The CPICH is spread by a base-station code. The terminal MS is capable of identifying the base-station code by calculating the correlation between each of the eight scrambling codes of the identified group and the common pilot channel CPICH.

**[0026]** The W-CDMA transceiver 31 (Fig. 2) of the W-CDMA base station BTS1 is fully equipped to execute W-CDMA communication. On the other hand, the W-CDMA transmitter 22 (Fig. 1) of the GSM base station BTS2 spreads the channels by prescribed code using multipliers 41 to 44, as shown in Fig. 6, combines the results of spreading by a combiner 45 and transmits the combined signal via a radio transmitter, which is not shown.

#### (C) Processing for identifying whether neighboring GSM base station exists

##### (a) When P-SCH is transmitted from GSM base station

**[0027]** Fig. 7 is a processing flowchart for identifying whether a neighboring GSM base station exists by constantly sending a P-SCH of W-CDMA from a GSM base station. It should be noted that the primary scrambling code PSC by which the W-CDMA base station spreads the P-SCH and the secondary scrambling code PSC by which the GSM base station spreads the P-SCH differ. Let the PSC of the GSM base station be  $G_p$ .

**[0028]** In the W-CDMA mode, the mobile station (dual-mode portable terminal) MS is in communication with the W-CDMA base station BTS1 (see Fig. 1), the power supply of the W-CDMA unit 11 is on and the power supply of the

GSM unit 12 is off (step 101).

**[0029]** The W-CDMA unit 11 conducts a search of neighboring base stations periodically, calculates the correlation between the code Gp and the receive signal and determines whether correlation has been obtained (whether slot synchronization has been achieved) (step 102). If correlation has not been obtained, the W-CDMA unit 11 judges that no GSM base station exists (step 103). If correlation has been obtained, then the W-CDMA unit 11 judges that a GSM base station exists (step 104) and control returns to start.

**[0030]** It should be noted that it can also be so arranged that the W-CDMA unit 11 measures the reception level and judges that a GSM base station exists at step 104 only if the reception level is greater than a set value.

(b) When P-SCH, S-SCH are transmitted from GSM base station

**[0031]** Figs. 8 and 9 are processing flowcharts for identifying whether a neighboring GSM base station exists by constantly sending a P-SCH and S-SCH of W-CDMA from a GSM base station. It should be noted that the spreading code (PSC) of P-SCH transmitted by the GSM base station is the same as the spreading code (PSC) of P-SCH transmitted by the W-CDMA base station. Further, the group numbers of the scrambling codes used by the W-CDMA base station and the group numbers of the scrambling codes used by the GSM base station are classified as shown in Fig. 10. The W-CDMA unit 11 holds this table. That is, it is assumed that group numbers 1 - 32 are scrambling-code groups used by the W-CDMA base station and that group numbers 33 - 64 are scrambling-code groups used by the GSM base station.

**[0032]** The dual-mode portable terminal (mobile station) MS is in communication with the W-CDMA base station BTS1 (see Fig. 1), the power supply of the W-CDMA unit 11 is on and the power supply of the GSM unit 12 is off. Under these conditions, the W-CDMA unit 11 conducts a search of neighboring base stations periodically in accordance with a command from the controller 13 (step 201), calculates the correlation between the known primary scrambling code PSC and the receive signal and determines whether correlation has been obtained (whether slot synchronization has been achieved) (step 202). If correlation has not been obtained, the W-CDMA unit 11 continues with the cell search.

**[0033]** If correlation is obtained, then the W-CDMA unit 11 construes that there is a cell present and updates the neighboring-cell detection table (step 203). Specifically, as shown in Fig. 9, the W-CDMA unit 11 identifies the scrambling-code groups of the neighboring base station using S-SCH (step 203a). The W-CDMA unit 11 then detects the reception level with regard to each identified scrambling-code group, determines whether the reception level is greater than or less than a set level (step 203b), decides on deletion if the reception level is less (step 203c) and decides on registration of the group number, reception level and network type, etc., if the reception level is greater (203d). If the above-described processing ends with regard to all scrambling-code groups identified at step 203a, then the W-CDMA unit 11 updates the neighboring-cell detection table based upon the decisions rendered at steps 203c, 203d (step 203e). Fig. 11 is an example of the neighboring-cell detection table. Three base stations exist in the neighboring-cell at present, and the group number, detection level (reception level) and network type (whether the base station is a W-CDMA base station or GSM base station) are recorded for each base station.

**[0034]** A case where the terminal is communicating has been described above. In a case where power has been introduced, however, operation is as follows:

Immediately after power is introduced, the terminal MS conducts a cell search to create the neighboring-cell detection table and subsequently executes position registration and undergoes a transition to an idle state (standby state).

**[0035]** The terminal MS measures the reception level of the neighboring base station in the standby state and during communication and updates the neighboring-cell detection table (step 204). The terminal MS checks to determine whether there has been a decline of the reception level from the communicating base station or a rise in the reception level from a neighboring base station (occurrence of an event) (step 205). If occurrence of an event is detected, the communicating base station BTS is notified of the event (step 206). An event occurs in a case where the level being detected by the terminal MS exceeds a threshold value based upon threshold-value information of the level of which is notified by BCCH during standby and by DCCH during communication from the base station BTS.

**[0036]** If there is a request from the base station BTS to change the standby cell or communicating cell (step 207), the terminal MS effects a transition to the cell, which has been designated by the base station BTS, under the control of the controller 13. At the time of the transition, the controller 13 determines whether the cell that is the destination of the transition is a cell in a W-CDMA network or in a GSM network (step 208). In the case of a W-CDMA network, the existing cell is updated or handover is carried out (step 209). If the cell that is the destination of the transition is a cell in a GSM network, on the other hand, then the controller 13 starts up the GSM unit 12 (step 210) and determines whether the terminal MS is communicating (step 211). The controller executes handover processing (step 212) for handover to the GSM base station if the terminal MS is communicating and executes processing to change the cell (step 213) if the terminal MS is not communicating.

(c) When P-SCH, S-SCH, CPICH are transmitted from GSM base station

**[0037]** Fig. 12 is a processing flowchart for identifying whether a neighboring GSM base station exists by constantly sending P-SCH, S-SCH and CPICH of W-CDMA from a GSM base station.

**[0038]** It should be noted that the spreading code (PSC) of P-SCH transmitted by the GSM base station is the same as the spreading code (PSC) of P-SCH transmitted by the W-CDMA base station. Further, the scrambling codes used by the W-CDMA base station and the scrambling codes used by the GSM base station are classified as shown in Fig. 13. The W-CDMA unit 11 holds this table. That is, it is assumed that scrambling codes 0 - n are scrambling codes used by the W-CDMA base station and that scrambling codes (n+1) - 511 are scrambling codes used by the GSM base station.

**[0039]** The dual-mode portable terminal MS is communicating with the W-CDMA base station BTS1 in the W-CDMA mode or is idle (step 301). The power supply of the W-CDMA unit 11 is on and the power supply of the GSM unit 12 is off. Under these conditions, the W-CDMA unit 11 is conducting a search of neighboring base stations (detecting establishment of slot synchronization) periodically using the known primary scramble code PSC in accordance with a command from the controller 13 (step 302). If establishment of slot synchronization is detected, the W-CDMA unit 11 identifies the scrambling-code groups of neighboring base stations using S-SCH (step 303). Next, the W-CDMA unit 11 detects scrambling codes of neighboring base stations (base-station codes) using CPICH (step 304).

**[0040]** The W-CDMA unit 11 subsequently measures the reception level with regard to each detected scrambling code, determines whether the reception level is greater than or less than a set level, decides on deletion if the reception level is less, decides on registration of the scrambling code, reception level and network type, etc., if the reception level is greater, and updates the neighboring-cell detection table based upon the decisions rendered (step 306). Fig. 14 is an example of the neighboring-cell detection table. A number of base stations exist in the neighboring-cell at present, and the scrambling, detection level (reception level) and network type are recorded for each base station.

**[0041]** Processing similar to that from step 204 onward in Fig. 8 is subsequently executed. That is, the updating of the neighboring-cell detection table, handover and cell change processing are executed by each of the steps from step 204 onward.

(d) When P-SCH, S-SCH, CPICH, BCH are transmitted from GSM base station

**[0042]** Fig. 15 is a processing flowchart for identifying whether a neighboring GSM base station exists by constantly sending P-SCH, S-SCH, CPICH and BCH of W-CDMA from a GSM base station. It should be noted that the spreading code (PSC) of P-SCH transmitted by the GSM base station is the same as the spreading code (PSC) of P-SCH transmitted by the W-CDMA base station. Further, one base-station code has been assigned to the GSM base station.

**[0043]** The dual-mode portable terminal MS is communicating with the W-CDMA base station BTS1 or is idle in the W-CDMA mode (step 401), as shown in Fig. 1. The power supply of the W-CDMA unit 11 is on and the power supply of the GSM unit 12 is off. Under these conditions, the W-CDMA unit 11 is conducting a search of neighboring base stations periodically using the known primary scramble code PSC in accordance with a command from the controller 13 (step 402). If establishment of slot synchronization is detected, the W-CDMA unit 11 identifies the scrambling-code groups of neighboring base stations using S-SCH (step 403). Next, the W-CDMA unit 11 detects scrambling codes of neighboring base stations (base-station codes) using CPICH (step 404).

**[0044]** If a base-station code is found, P-CCPCH is despread to demodulate the BCH information (step 405) and the network type of the base station is identified based upon this BCH information (step 406). Further, the W-CDMA unit 11 subsequently measures the reception level with regard to each scrambling code identified (step 407), determines whether the reception level is greater than or less than a set level, decides on deletion if the reception level is less, decides on registration of the scrambling code, reception level and network type, etc., if the reception level is greater, and updates the neighboring-cell detection table based upon the decisions rendered (step 408).

**[0045]** Processing similar to that from step 204 onward in Fig. 8 is subsequently executed. That is, the updating of the neighboring-cell detection table, handover and cell change processing are executed by each of the steps from step 204 onward.

(e) When SCH and FCCH of GSM are transmitted from W-CDMA base station

**[0046]** Fig. 16 is a downstream-signal format of a GSM signal of a prescribed frequency. A hyperframe HF is composed of 2048 superframes SF, one superframe SF is composed of, e.g., 26 multiframes MF, one multiframe MF is composed of a TDMA frame of eight slots, and one TDMA frame consists of 148 bits, in which a tail bits TB are provided at both ends and a guard interval GP is provided. In GSM, a 148-bit synchronization burst SB is inserted every ten frames. This synchronization burst is referred to as an SCH (synchronization channel). The timing of each frame can be ascertained accurately by establishing synchronization of the SCH. Similarly, a 148-bit frequency correction burst FB is inserted every ten frames. This frequency correction burst FB is referred to as an FCCH (frequency correction channel). A clock

signal having an accurate frequency can be generated by using FCCH. The notification channel BCCH and common control channel CCCH, etc., are transported by the multiframe MF.

**[0047]** A prescribed frequency F1 and a prescribed SB pattern and FB pattern are assigned to the W-CDMA base station BTS1 (Fig. 2). The W-CDMA base station BTS1 constantly transmits a GSM signal of the above-mentioned frequency F1 in which the SB pattern and FB pattern have been inserted every ten frames. The dual-mode portable terminal MS corrects the frequency to F1 using the FB pattern and determines whether a W-CDMA base station exists based upon whether or not synchronization has been established by the SB pattern.

**[0048]** Fig. 17 is a processing flowchart for identifying whether a neighboring GSB base station exists by constantly sending SCH, FCCH from the W-CDMA base station at the prescribed frequency F1. It is assumed that the dual-mode portable terminal MS knows the frequency F1, the pattern of the synchronization burst SB and the pattern of the frequency correction burst FB.

**[0049]** The dual-mode portable terminal MS (see Fig. 2) is communicating with the GSM base station BTS2 in the GSM mode, the power supply of the GSM unit 12 is on and the power supply of the W-CDMA unit 11 is off (step 501).

**[0050]** The GSM unit 12 is conducting a search of neighboring base stations periodically using the known frequency F1, synchronization burst pattern and frequency correction burst pattern in accordance with a command from the controller 13, corrects the frequency of the clock signal to F1 by FCCH and monitors whether establishment of synchronization using SCH (step 502).

**[0051]** If synchronization to SCH is not established, it is judged that a W-CDMA base station does not exist (step 503). If synchronization to SCH is established, it is judged that a W-CDMA base station does exist (step 504). Control then returns to start and processing from this point onward is repeated.

**[0052]** It should be noted that it can also be so arranged that the GSM unit 12 measures the reception level and judges that a W-CDMA base station exists at step 504 only if the reception level is greater than a set value. Further, it is also possible to adopt an arrangement in which a W-CDMA base station is identified by changing the combination of the SB pattern and frequency assigned to the W-CDMA base station.

(f) When SCH, FCCH and BCCH are transmitted from W-CDMA base station

**[0053]** Fig. 18 is a processing flowchart for identifying whether a neighboring GSB base station exists by constantly sending SCH, FCCH and BCCH from the W-CDMA base station. The prescribed frequency F1, synchronization burst pattern and frequency correction burst pattern have been assigned to the W-CDMA base station BTS1 (Fig. 2). The W-CDMA base station BTS1 periodically transmits a GSM signal of the frequency F1 in which the SB pattern and FB pattern have been inserted every ten frames and the type information of the W-CDMA base station has been incorporated in the BCCH.

**[0054]** The dual-mode portable terminal MS (Fig. 2) is communicating with the GSM base station BTS2 in the GSM mode, the power supply of the GSM unit 12 is on and the power supply of the W-CDMA unit 11 is off (step 601).

**[0055]** The GSM unit 12 is conducting a search of neighboring base stations periodically using the known frequency F1, synchronization burst pattern and frequency correction burst pattern in accordance with a command from the controller 13, corrects the frequency of the clock signal to F1 using FCCH and effects synchronization to the synchronization burst pattern of SCH (step 602). After synchronization is established, the GSM unit 12 demodulates BCCH (step 603) and identifies the fact that a W-CDMA base station exists in the neighboring-cell based upon the network-type information contained in the BCCH information (step 604).

**[0056]** Next, the GSM unit 12 measures the reception level from the W-CDMA base station (step 605), determines whether the reception level is greater than or less than a set level, decides that a W-CDMA base station does not exist if the reception level is less and decides that a W-CDMA base station exists if the reception level is greater (step 606). It should be noted that detailed information specifying the W-CDMA base station can be incorporated in the BCCH information.

**[0057]** The above-described operation is subsequently repeated to create a neighboring-cell detection table, and handover and cell change are carried out by processing similar to that of Fig. 8.

(D) Area reached by second radio signal transmitted by base station of first wireless mode

**[0058]** Fig. 19(A) is an explanatory view in which the dual-mode portable terminal MS performs handover owing to travel during communication with the W-CDMA base station BTS1. In this case, it is required that an area  $AR_w$ , in which a W-CDMA radio signal transmitted by the neighboring GSM base station BTS2 arrives, be made smaller than or equal to an area  $AR_G$  in which GSM radio signals arrive. If the areas are thus set, a point at which the destination of communication is changed over from the W-CDMA base station BTS1 to the GSM base station BTS2 owing to movement by the dual-mode portable terminal MS while the terminal communicates with the W-CDMA base station BTS1 will be on the inner side of the area  $AR_w$ . In other words, this point will be within a region in which GSM radio waves arrive reliably,



and communication will not be interrupted. However, if the area  $AR_w$  in which W-CDMA radio waves arrive is larger than the area  $AR_G$  in which GSM radio waves arrive, then the point at which the destination of communication is changed over from the W-CDMA base station BTS1 to the GSM base station BTS2 will be a region in which GSM radio waves do not arrive and communication will be interrupted.

**[0059]** Fig. 19(B) is an explanatory view in which the dual-mode portable terminal MS performs handover owing to travel during communication with the GSM base station BTS2. In this case, it is required that an area  $AR_G$ , in which a GSM radio signal transmitted by the neighboring W-CDMA base station BTS1 arrives, be made smaller than or equal to an area  $AR_w$  in which W-CDMA radio signals arrive. If the areas are thus set, a point at which the destination of communication is changed over from the GSM base station BTS2 to the W-CDMA base station BTS1 owing to movement of the dual-mode portable terminal MS while the terminal communicates with the GSM base station BTS2 will be on the inner side of the area  $AR_G$ . In other words, this point will be within a region in which W-CDMA radio waves arrive reliably, and communication will not be interrupted. However, if the area  $AR_G$  in which GSM radio waves arrive is larger than the area  $AR_w$  in which W-CDMA radio waves arrive, then the point at which the destination of communication is changed over from the GSM base station BTS2 to the W-CDMA base station BTS1 will be a region in which GSM radio waves do not arrive and communication will be interrupted.

(E) Timing at which base station of first wireless mode starts transmitting second radio signal

**[0060]** In the embodiment thus far, the case described is one in which the base station of the first wireless mode transmits the second radio signal constantly. That is, this is a case where the GSM base station BTS2 transmits the W-CDMA radio signal constantly and the W-CDMA base station BTS1 transmits the GSM radio signal constantly. However, since the signals are transmitted constantly, a problem which arises is large power consumption by the base stations.

**[0061]** Accordingly, as shown in Fig. 20, the GSM base station BTS2 is equipped with a receiver (W-CDMA transceiver) 24 in addition to a W-CDMA transmitter. When the W-CDMA radio signal 3 from the dual-mode portable terminal MS is received, the GSM base station BTS2 starts transmitting the W-CDMA radio signal; when the W-CDMA radio signal 3 stops being received, the GSM base station BTS2 stops transmitting the W-CDMA radio signal. It should be noted that Fig. 20 corresponds to Fig. 1 and that the same components are designated by like reference characters.

**[0062]** Further, as shown in Fig. 21, the W-CDMA base station BTS1 is equipped with a receiver (GSM transceiver) 34 in addition to a GSM transmitter. When the GSM radio signal 3 from the dual-mode portable terminal MS is received, the W-CDMA base station BTS1 starts transmitting the GSM radio signal; when the GSM radio signal 3 stops being received, the W-CDMA base station BTS1 stops transmitting the GSM radio signal. It should be noted that Fig. 21 corresponds to Fig. 2 and that the same components are designated by like reference characters.

**[0063]** Fig. 22 is an explanatory view of a procedure for a case where the dual-mode portable terminal MS searches for neighboring cells while communicating with the W-CDMA base station BTS1.

**[0064]** The dual-mode portable terminal MS is communicating with the W-CDMA base station BTS1. When the terminal MS moves and enters the area of the GSM base station BTS2 (a region reached by radio waves from the terminal MS), the GSM base station BTS2 detects the W-CDMA radio signal 3 from the terminal MS (steps 701, 702) and ascertains the fact that a wireless terminal operating in the W-CDMA mode is present nearby. If the existence of the wireless terminal operating in the W-CDMA mode is detected, then the controller 23 of the GSM base station BTS2 starts up the transmitter of the W-CDMA transceiver 24 and starts transmitting the W-CDMA radio signal 2 (step 703). As a result, the dual-mode portable terminal MS is capable of identifying the existence of the GSM base station BTS2 when neighboring-cell information is acquired.

(F) Operation of dual-mode portable terminal

**[0065]** Fig. 23 is a flowchart for describing operation of a dual-mode portable terminal.

**[0066]** In a case where the controller 13 of the dual-mode portable terminal MS is traveling while communicating in the W-CDMA mode, the controller causes the W-CDMA unit 11 to acquire neighboring-cell information periodically (step 801). If a neighboring W-CDMA base station and a neighboring GSM base station are found, these are registered (steps 802, 803). The controller thenceforth performs monitoring to determine whether the radio signal being used in communication has degraded (step 804) and, if degradation has occurred, selects another base station BTS the conditions of whose radio waves are better. If a W-CDMA base station BTS has been registered at the time of BTS selection ("YES" at step 805), then a changeover is made to the W-CDMA base station between communication modes that are the same. In other words, handover is performed (step 806).

**[0067]** On the other hand, if it is found at step 805 that a base station BTS in the same communication mode (a W-CDMA base station) is not present in the neighboring-cell, then it is determined whether a GSM base station BTS has been registered (step 807). If this base station exists, then the GSM unit 12 within the terminal is started up (step

808) and handover to GSM is performed after the necessary procedure is followed (step 809). The power supply of the W-CDMA system not used is subsequently turned off (step 810). It should be noted that if it is found at step 807 that a GSM base station BTS has not been registered, then a display indicating that the terminal is outside the communication area is presented (step 811) and processing is exited.

[0068] Thus, in accordance with the present invention, as described above, consumption of a terminal battery can be suppressed. An example will be illustrated by calculation. In a case where the terminal is operating in the W-CDMA mode, assume that consumed current in the W-CDMA unit 11 of the terminal is 200 mA, that consumed current in the controller (CPU) is 100 mA, that consumed current in the GSM unit 12 is 120 mA, that the interval at which neighboring-cell information of a GSM base station is acquired is 1 sec and that the acquisition period (from power-on to end of measurement) is 500 ms. Consumed current according to the prior art is as follows:

$$200 + 100 + (120 \times 500/1000) = 360 \text{ mA}$$

By contrast, consumed current according to the present invention is as follows because the GSM power supply is not turned on:

$$200 + 100 = 300 \text{ mA}$$

Accordingly, if use is made of a 700-mAh battery, then the lifetime of the battery in the prior art is as follows:

$$700 \text{ mAh} / 360 \text{ mA} = 117 \text{ minutes}$$

whereas battery lifetime according to the present invention is as follows:

$$700 \text{ mAh} / 300 \text{ mA} = 140 \text{ minutes}$$

Thus, consumption of current can be suppressed by an amount equivalent to about 23 minutes in comparison with the prior art.

[0069] Further, in a case where the dual-mode portable terminal MS is operating in the GSM mode, consumed current according to the prior art is as follows:

$$120 + 100 + (200 \times 500/1000) = 320 \text{ mA}$$

By contrast, consumed current according to the present invention is as follows because the W-CDMA power supply is not turned on:

$$120 + 100 = 220 \text{ mA}$$

Accordingly, if use is made of a 700-mAh battery, then the lifetime of the battery in the prior art is as follows:

$$700 \text{ mAh} / 320 \text{ mA} = 131 \text{ minutes}$$

whereas battery lifetime according to the present invention is as follows:

$$700 \text{ mAh} / 220 \text{ mA} = 191 \text{ minutes}$$

Thus, consumption of current can be suppressed by an amount equivalent to about 60 minutes in comparison with the prior art.

[0070] The first wireless communication mode is described as being W-CDMA and the second wireless communication

mode is described as being GSM above. However, the present invention is not limited to such case. The first wireless communication mode may be W-CDMA and the second wireless communication mode may be PDC. The present invention is applicable generally to any combination of communication modes.

[0071] Thus, in accordance with the present invention, it is so arranged that whether base stations of mobile communication modes exist in the neighboring-cell can be recognized by turning on the power supply only of the unit conforming to the mobile communication mode currently in operation and leaving the power supplies of units conforming to other mobile communication modes off.

## Claims

1. A dual-mode system in which communication is performed using a terminal having a function capable of communicating in both a first mobile communication mode and a second mobile communication mode in a dual-mode environment of these modes, **characterized in that** a base station of the second mobile communication mode transmits a radio signal recognizable in the first mobile communication mode.
2. A dual-mode system according to claim 1, **characterized in that** a base station of the first mobile communication mode transmits a radio signal recognizable in the second mobile communication mode.
3. A dual-mode system according to claim 1, **characterized in that** when said first mobile communication mode is W-CDMA and the second mobile communication mode is GSM or PDC, a GSM/PDC base station transmits P-SCH as said radio signal and the terminal identifies existence of the GSM/PDC base station based upon whether or not said P-SCH is present.
4. A dual-mode system according to claim 1, **characterized in that** when said first mobile communication mode is W-CDMA and the second mobile communication mode is GSM or PDC, a GSM/PDC base station transmits P-SCH and S-SCH as said radio signal and the terminal has a correspondence table of correspondence between code-group numbers and network types, identifies a code-group number of a neighboring base station from S-SCH and identifies existence of the GSM/PDC base station from said identified code-group number of the base station and said correspondence table.
5. A dual-mode system according to claim 1, **characterized in that** when said first mobile communication mode is W-CDMA and the second mobile communication mode is GSM or PDC, a GSM/PDC base station transmits P-SCH, S-SCH and CPICH as said radio signal and the terminal has a correspondence table of correspondence between scrambling codes and network types, identifies a scrambling code of a neighboring base station from CPICH and identifies existence of the GSM/PDC base station from said identified scrambling code and said correspondence table.
6. A dual-mode system according to claim 1, **characterized in that** when said first mobile communication mode is W-CDMA and the second mobile communication mode is GSM or PDC, a GSM/PDC base station transmits P-SCH, S-SCH, CPICH and PCCPCH as said radio signal and the terminal identifies existence of the GSM/PDC base station from BCH information in said PCCPCH.
7. A dual-mode system according to claim 1, **characterized in that** an area reached by the radio signal of the first mobile communication mode transmitted from a base station of the second mobile communication mode is made smaller than or equal to an area of the second mobile communication mode.
8. A dual-mode system according to claim 1, **characterized in that** a base station of the second mobile communication mode has a receiver of the first mobile communication mode in addition to a transmitter of the first mobile communication mode, and said transmitter transmits a radio signal of the first mobile communication mode when a radio signal of the first mobile communication mode from a terminal communicating in the first mobile communication mode is received.
9. A dual-mode system according to claim 2, **characterized in that** when said first mobile communication mode is W-CDMA and the second mobile communication mode is GSM or PDC, a W-CDMA base station transmits FCCH/SCH, which is a synchronization channel, as said radio signal, and the terminal identifies existence of the W-CDMA base station based upon establishment of synchronization with SCH.

10. A dual-mode system according to claim 2, **characterized in that** when said first mobile communication mode is W-CDMA and the second mobile communication mode is GSM or PDC, a W-CDMA base station sends BCCH in addition to FCCH/SCH, which is a synchronization channel, as said radio signal, and the terminal identifies existence of the W-CDMA base station using information in BCCH.

11. A dual-mode system according to claim 2, **characterized in that** a base station of the first mobile communication mode has a receiver of the second mobile communication mode in addition to a transmitter of the second mobile communication mode, and said transmitter transmits a radio signal of the second mobile communication mode when a radio signal of the second mobile communication mode from a terminal communicating in the second mobile communication mode is received.

12. A dual-mode system according to claim 2, **characterized in that** an area reached by the radio signal of the second mobile communication mode transmitted from a base station of the first mobile communication mode is made smaller than or equal to an area of the first mobile communication mode.

13. A dual-mode system for performing communication using a terminal equipped with first and second units capable of communicating in first and second mobile communication modes, respectively, in a dual-mode environment of a first mobile communication mode and a second mobile communication mode, **characterized in that**:

a base station of the first mobile communication mode communicates with a terminal in the first mobile communication mode and transmits a radio signal in the second mobile communication mode;  
a base station of the second mobile communication mode communicates with a terminal in the second mobile communication mode and transmits a radio signal in the first mobile communication mode; and  
the first unit of a terminal communicates with the base station of the first mobile communication mode in the first mobile communication mode, receives the radio signal of said first mobile communication mode transmitted from the base station of the second mobile communication mode and determines based upon said radio signal whether the base station of said second mobile communication mode exists, and the second unit of the terminal communicates with the base station of the second mobile communication mode in the second mobile communication mode, receives the radio signal of said second mobile communication mode transmitted from the base station of the first mobile communication mode and determines based upon said radio signal whether the base station of said first mobile communication mode exists.

14. A dual-mode wireless terminal capable of communicating in each of first and second mobile communication modes in a dual-mode environment of a first mobile communication mode and a second mobile communication mode, **characterized by** having:

first and second units for communicating in the first and second mobile communication modes, respectively;  
said first unit communicating with a base station of the first mobile communication mode in the first mobile communication mode, receiving a radio signal of the first mobile communication mode transmitted from a base station of the second mobile communication mode and determining based upon said radio signal whether the base station of said second mobile communication mode exists; and  
said second unit communicating with the base station of the second mobile communication mode in the second mobile communication mode, receiving the radio signal of the second mobile communication mode transmitted from the base station of the first mobile communication mode and determining based upon said radio signal whether the base station of said first mobile communication mode exists.

15. A mobile station **characterized by** having receiving means for receiving information, which relates to first and second mobile communication systems of different radio-signal transmission formats, by a radio signal corresponding to the first mobile communication system.

16. A mobile station **characterized by** having transmitting means for transmitting information, which relates to first and second mobile communication systems of different radio-signal transmission formats, by a radio signal corresponding to the first mobile communication system.

FIG. 1

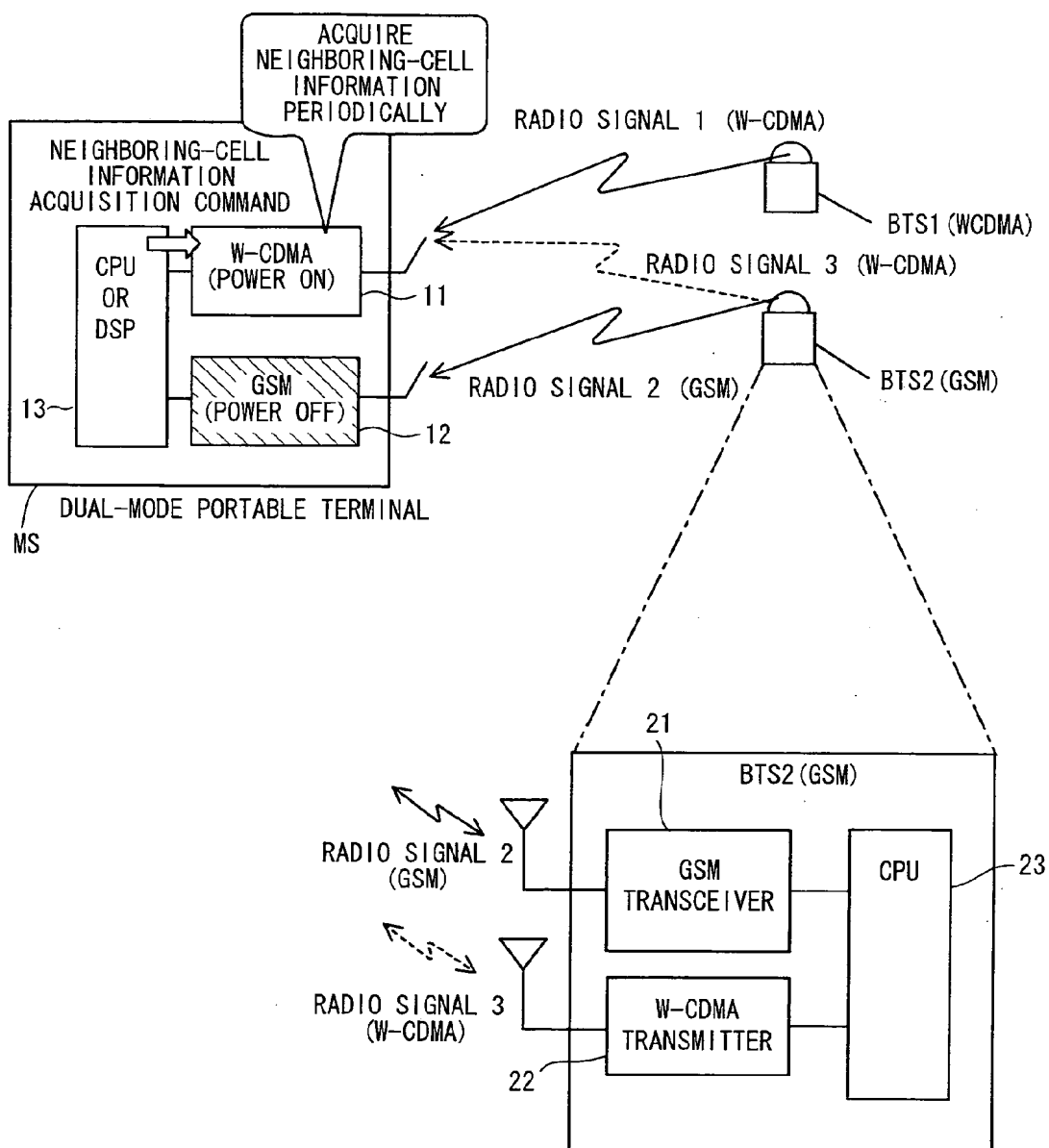
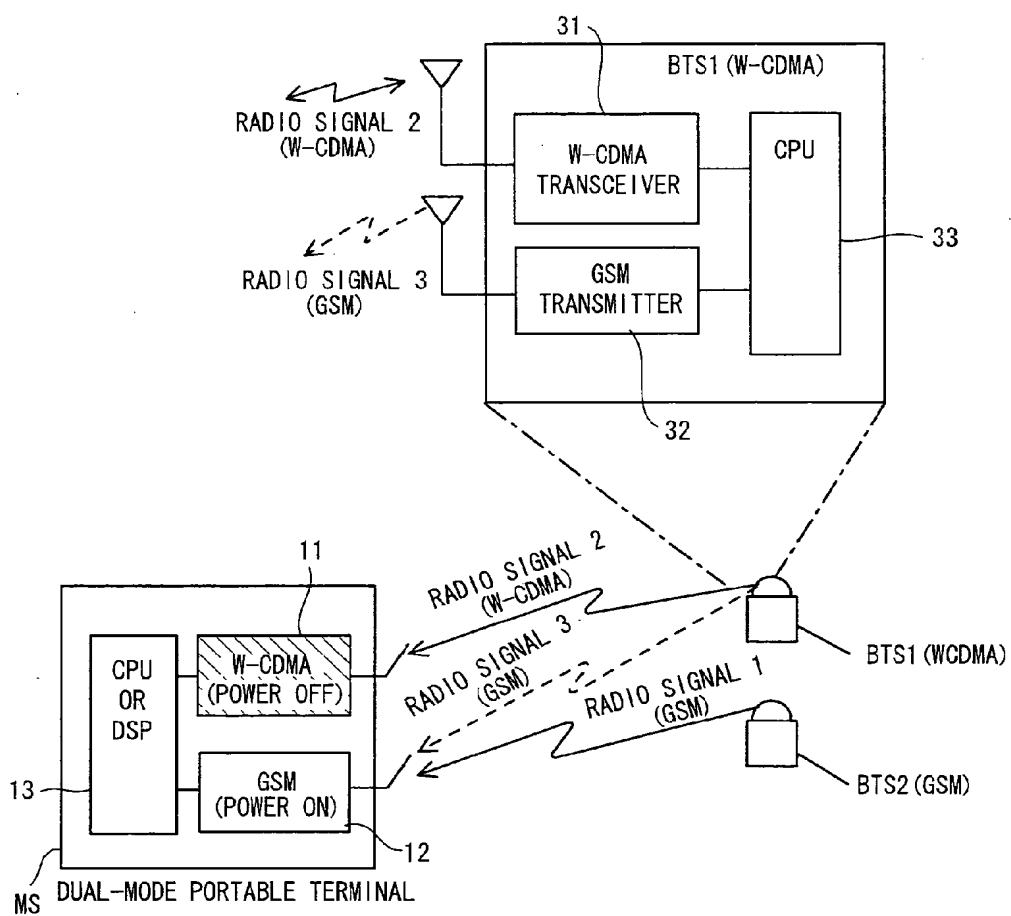
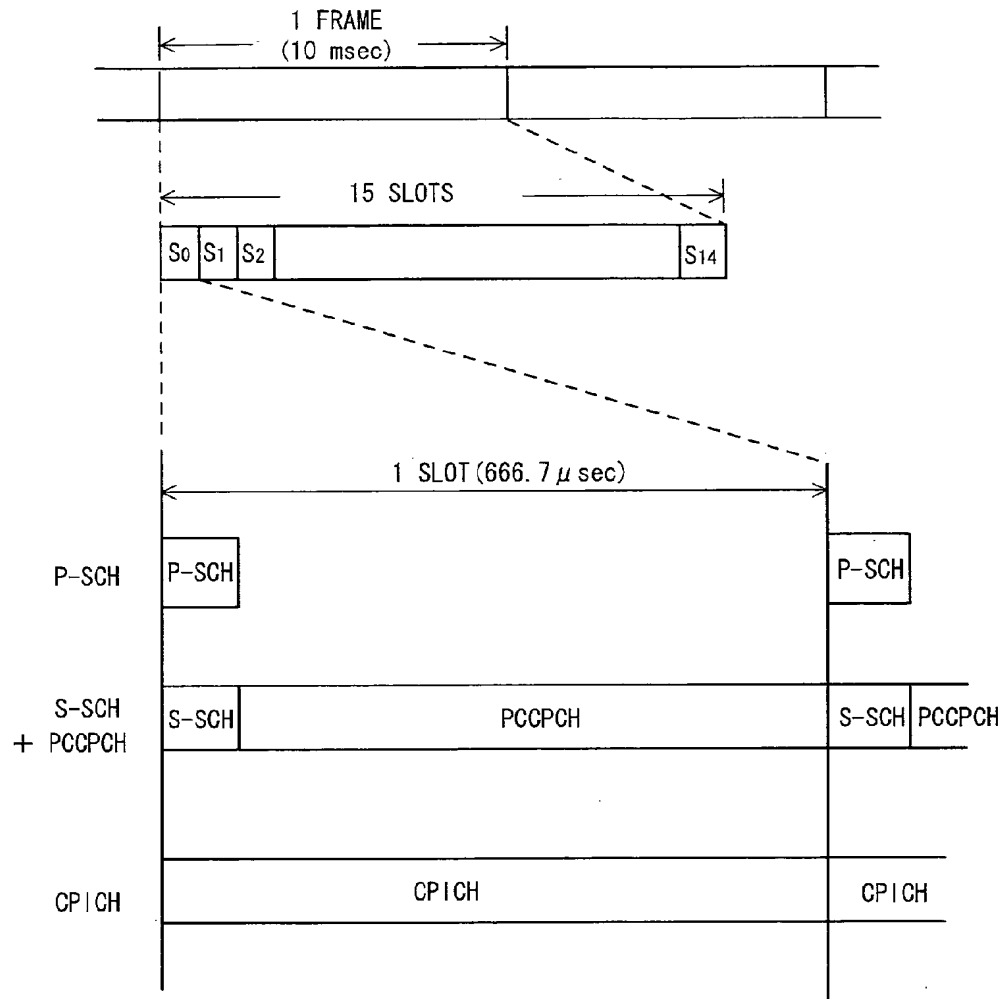


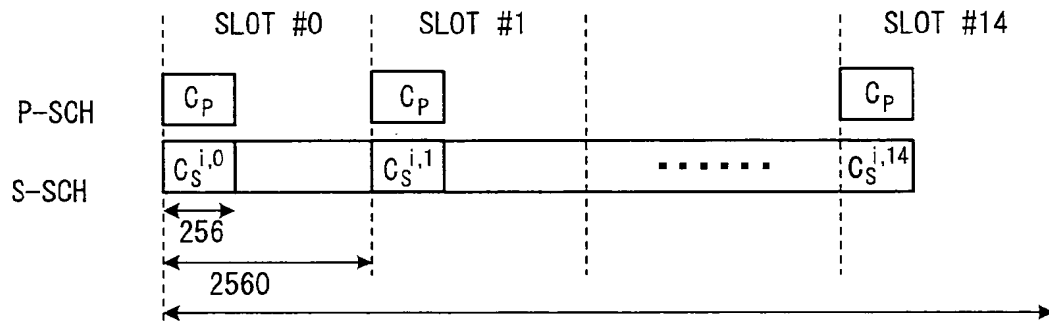
FIG. 2



**FIG. 3**



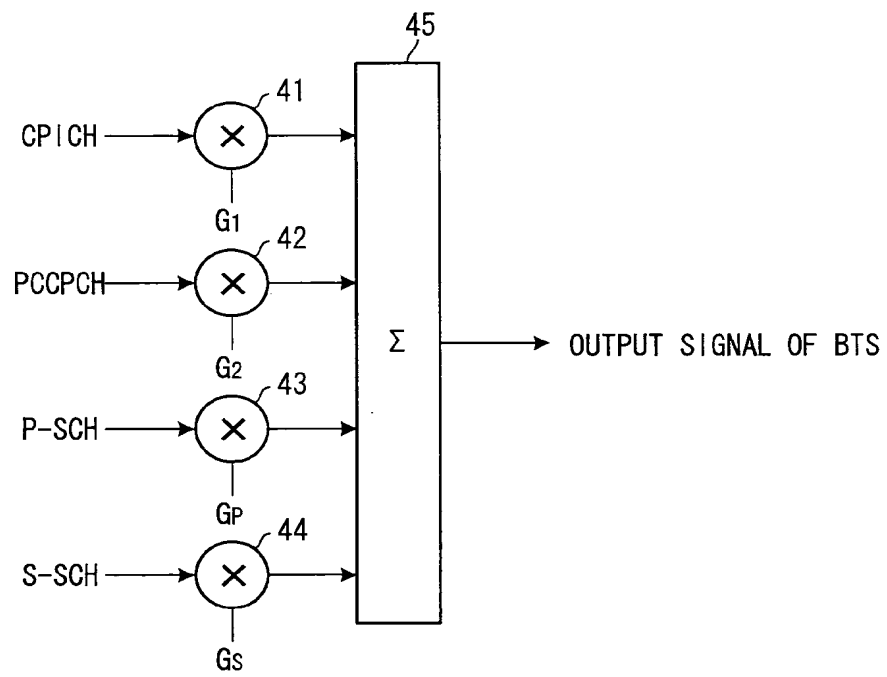
**FIG. 4**



**FIG. 5**

GROUP NO.	PATTERN
1	$C_S^{1,0}, C_S^{1,1}, C_S^{1,2}, \dots, C_S^{1,14}$
2	$C_S^{2,0}, C_S^{2,1}, C_S^{2,2}, \dots, C_S^{2,14}$
$\vdots$	$\vdots$
i	$C_S^{i,0}, C_S^{i,1}, C_S^{i,2}, \dots, C_S^{i,14}$
$\vdots$	$\vdots$
64	



**FIG. 6**

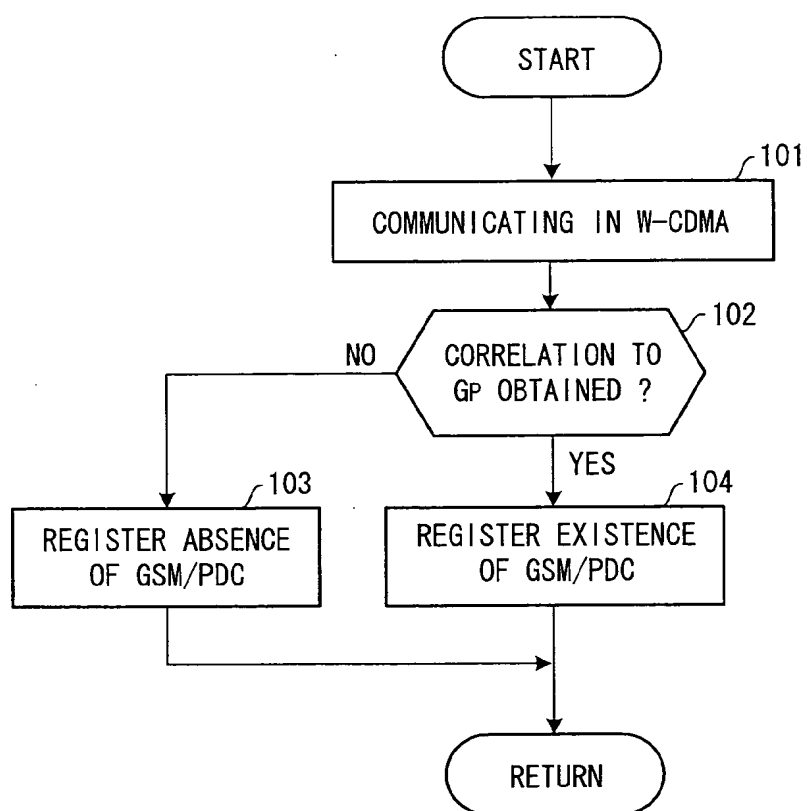
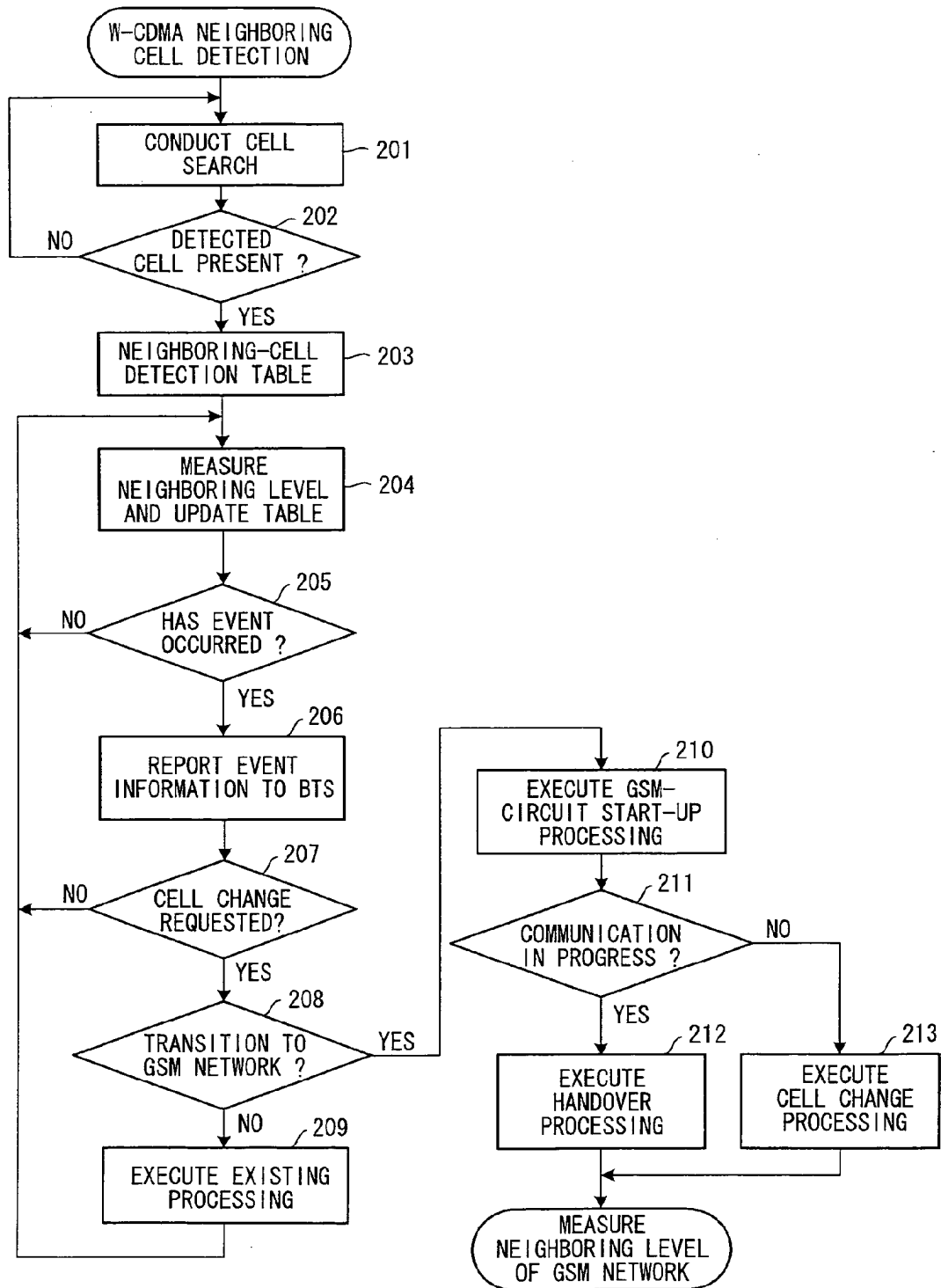
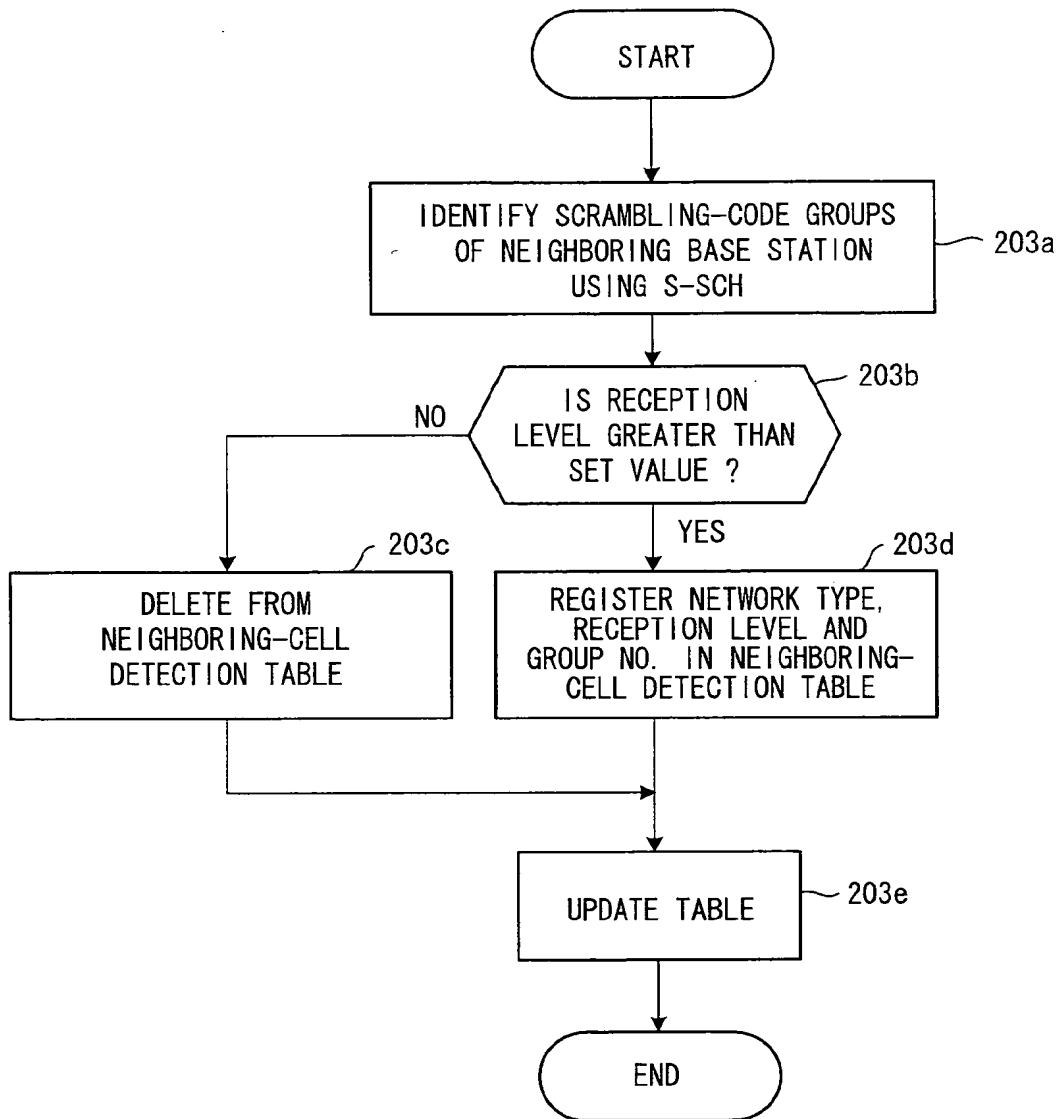
*FIG. 7*

FIG. 8



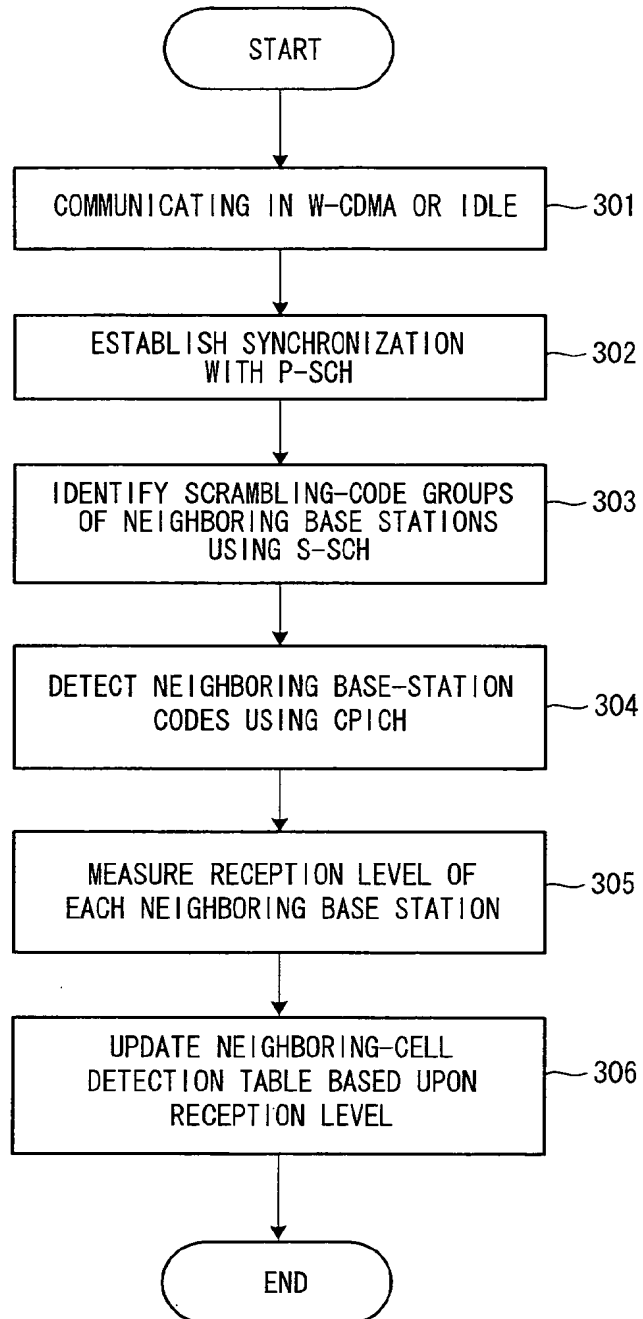
**FIG. 9**

*FIG. 10*

SCRAMBLING CODE GROUP	NETWORK TYPE
SCRAMBLING CODE GROUP 1	FOR W-CDMA
SCRAMBLING CODE GROUP 2	
SCRAMBLING CODE GROUP 3	
SCRAMBLING CODE GROUP 4	
SCRAMBLING CODE GROUP 31	FOR GSM/PDC REGISTRATION
SCRAMBLING CODE GROUP 32	
SCRAMBLING CODE GROUP 33	
SCRAMBLING CODE GROUP 34	
SCRAMBLING CODE GROUP 35	
SCRAMBLING CODE GROUP 36	
SCRAMBLING CODE GROUP 63	
SCRAMBLING CODE GROUP 64	

*FIG. 11*

SCRAMBLING CODE GROUP	DETECTION LEVEL	NETWORK TYPE
SCRAMBLING CODE GROUP 3	-80dbm	WCDMA
SCRAMBLING CODE GROUP 27	-73dbm	WCDMA
SCRAMBLING CODE GROUP 63	-85dbm	GSM/PDC

*FIG. 12*

*FIG. 13*

SCRAMBLING CODE	NETWORK TYPE
SCRAMBLING CODE 0	FOR W-CDMA
SCRAMBLING CODE 1	
SCRAMBLING CODE 2	
SCRAMBLING CODE 3	
SCRAMBLING CODE ..	
SCRAMBLING CODE N	FOR GSM/GPRS REGISTRATION
SCRAMBLING CODE N+1	
SCRAMBLING CODE ..	
SCRAMBLING CODE ..	
SCRAMBLING CODE ..	
SCRAMBLING CODE 510	
SCRAMBLING CODE 511	

*FIG. 14*

DETECTION CODE	DETECTION LEVEL	NETWORK TYPE
SCRAMBLING CODE 1	-80dbm	WCDMA
SCRAMBLING CODE 12	-73dbm	WCDMA
SCRAMBLING CODE 389	-85dbm	GSM/PDC
SCRAMBLING CODE 428	-105dbm	GSM/PDC

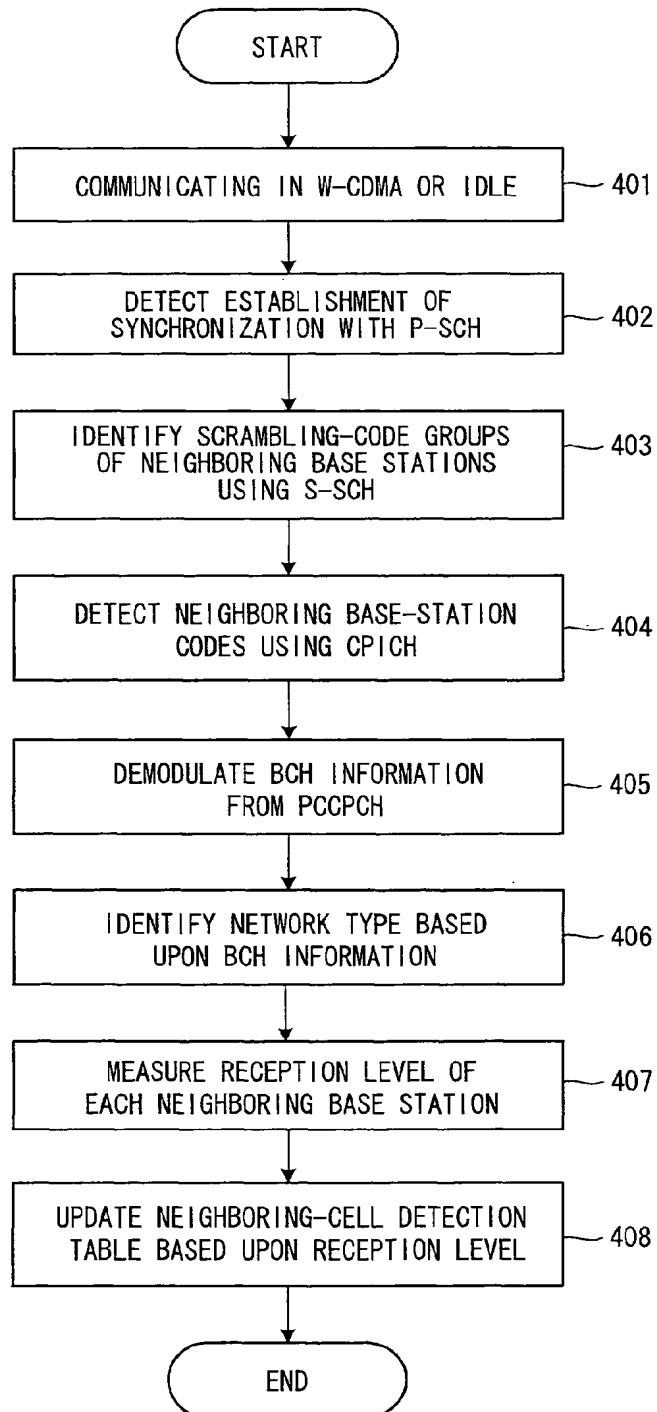
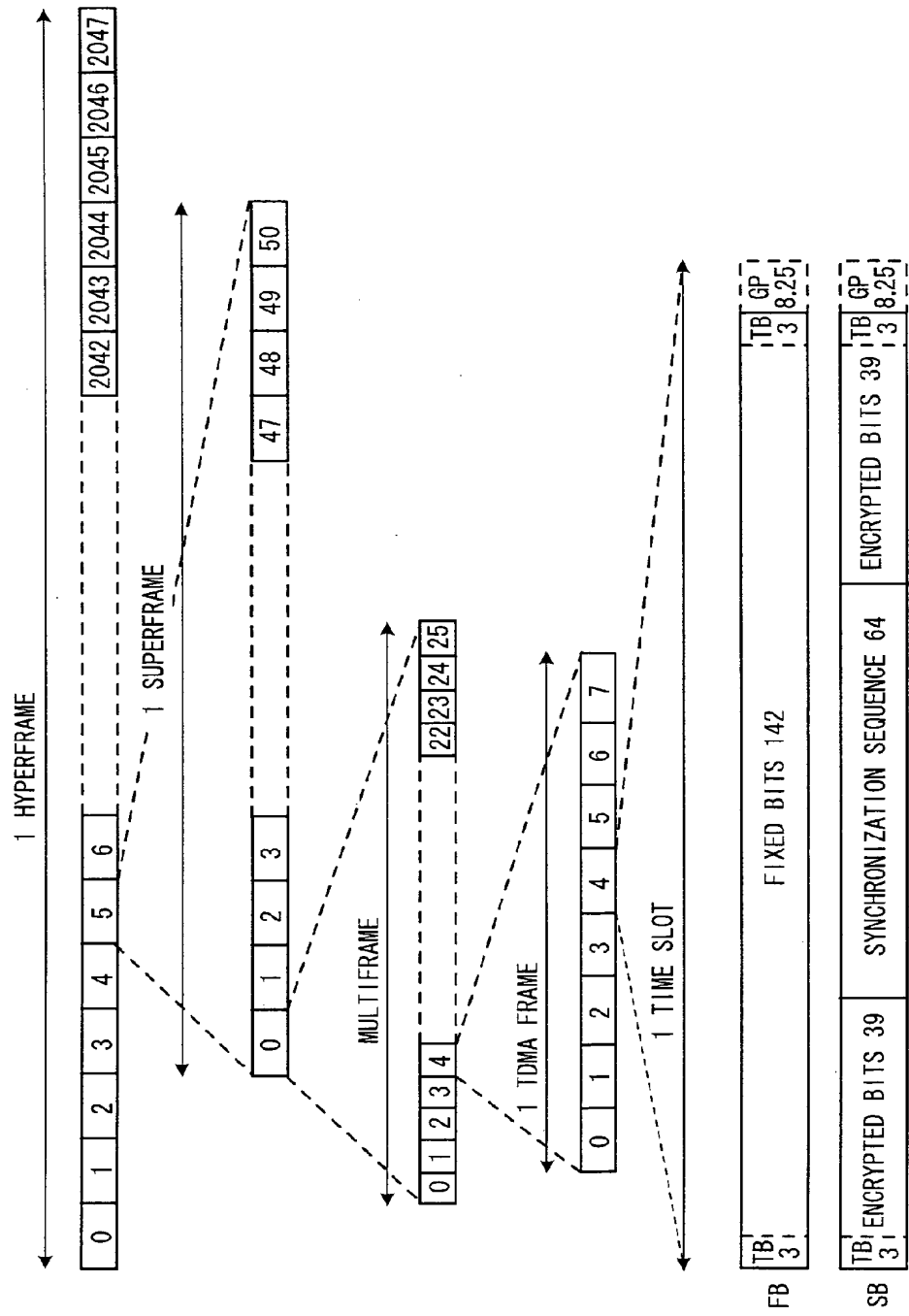
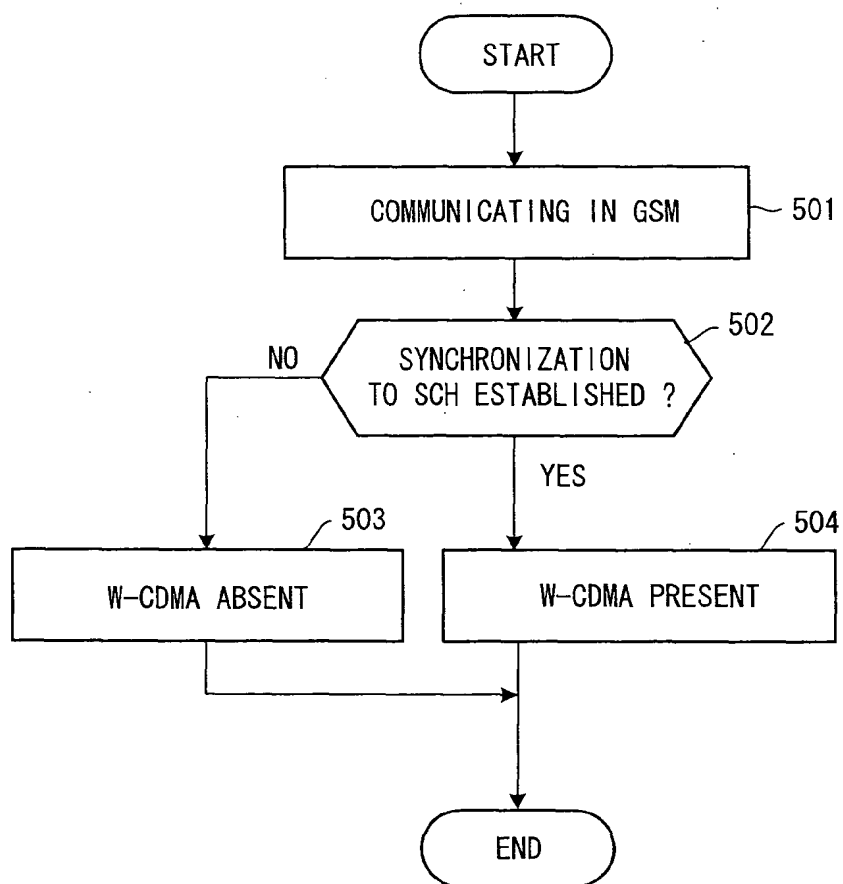
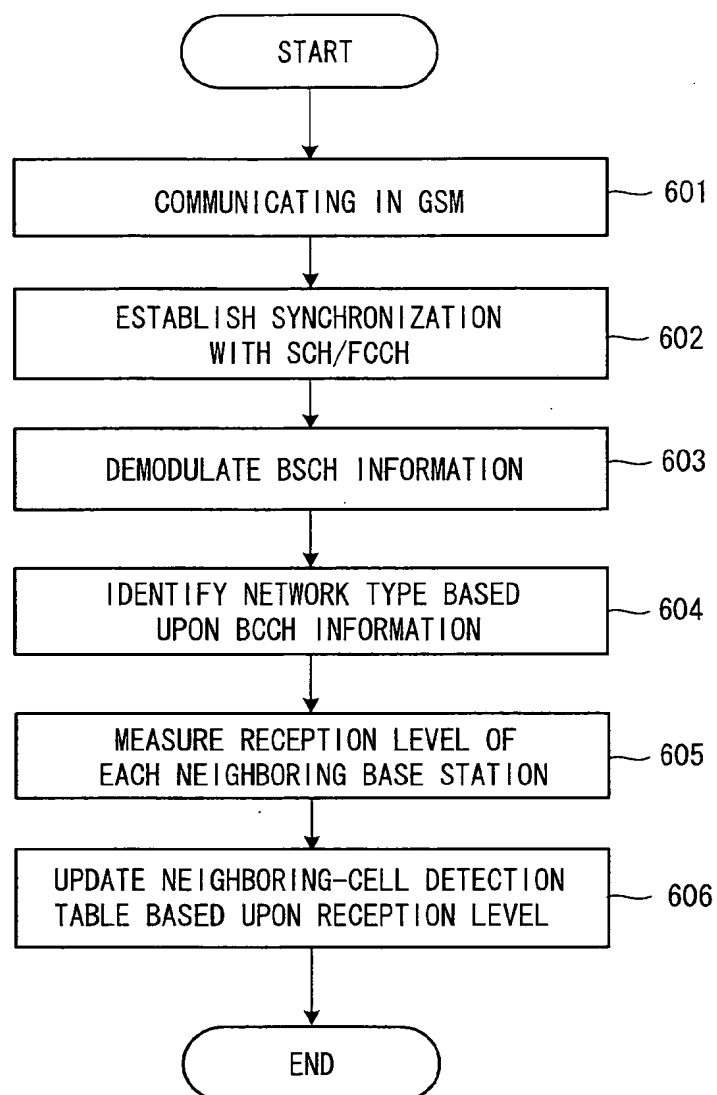
*FIG. 15*



FIG. 16

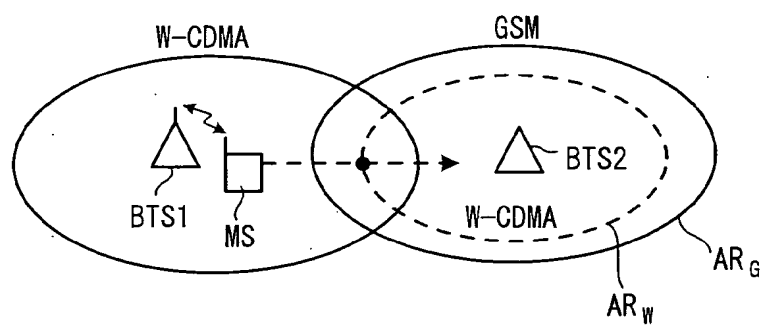


*FIG. 17*

*FIG. 18*

**FIG. 19**

(A)



(B)

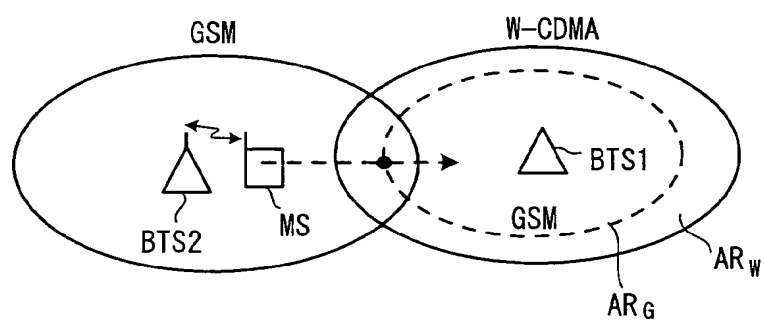


FIG. 20

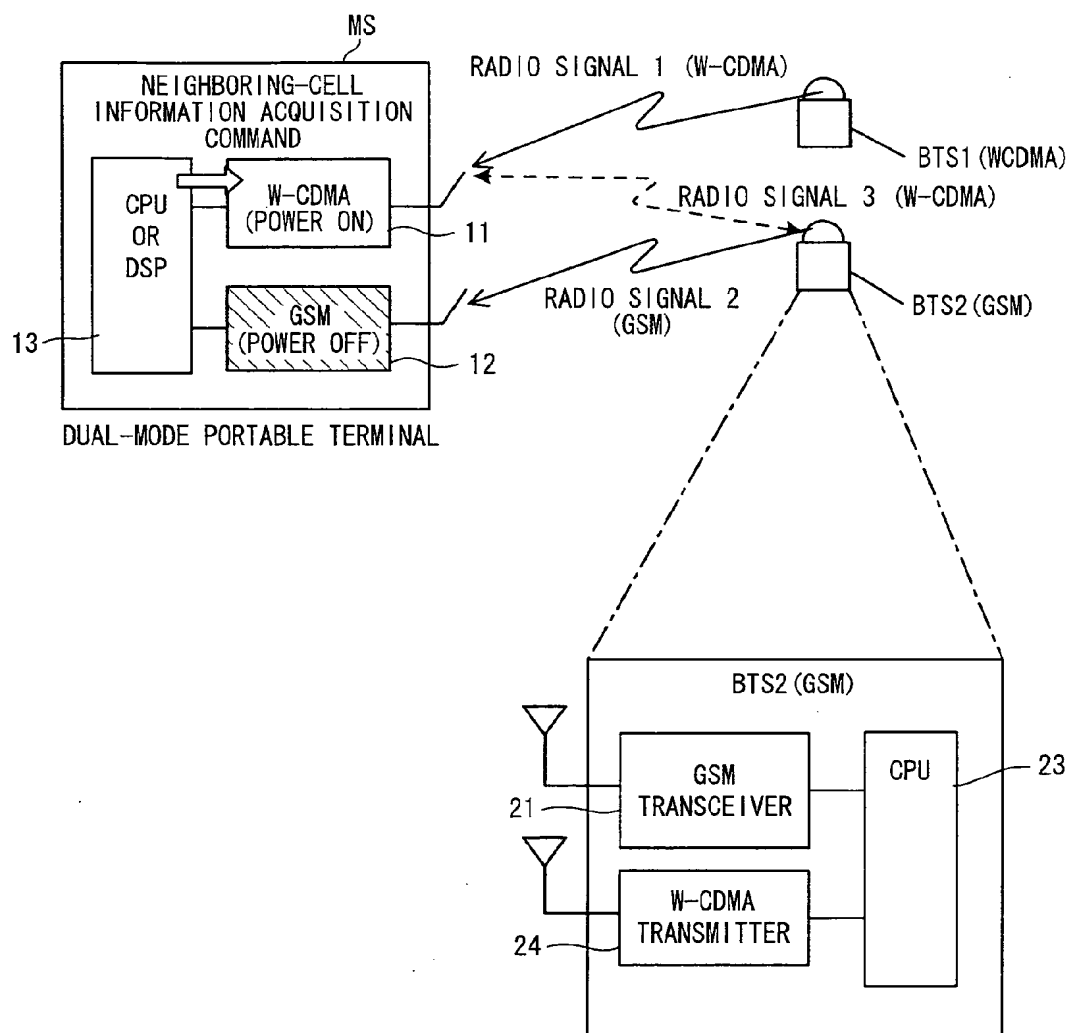


FIG. 21

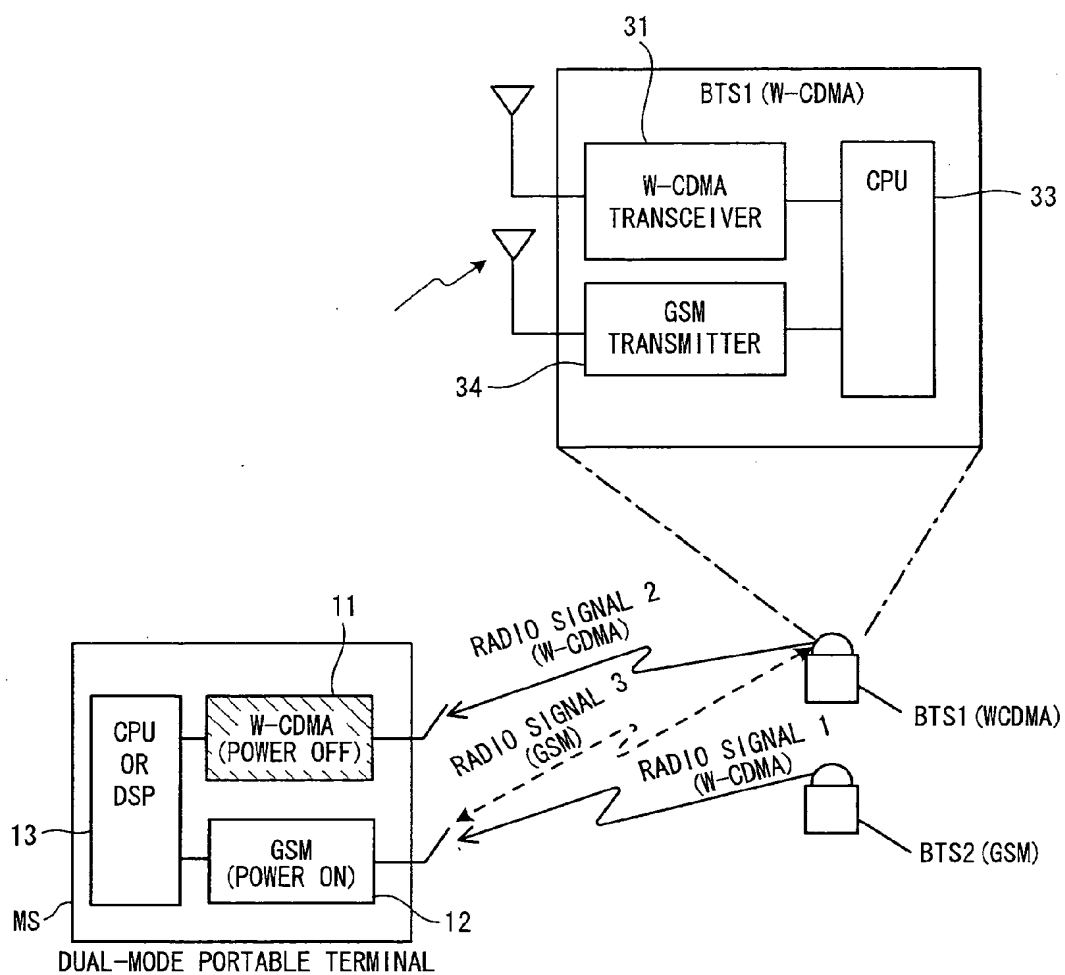


FIG. 22

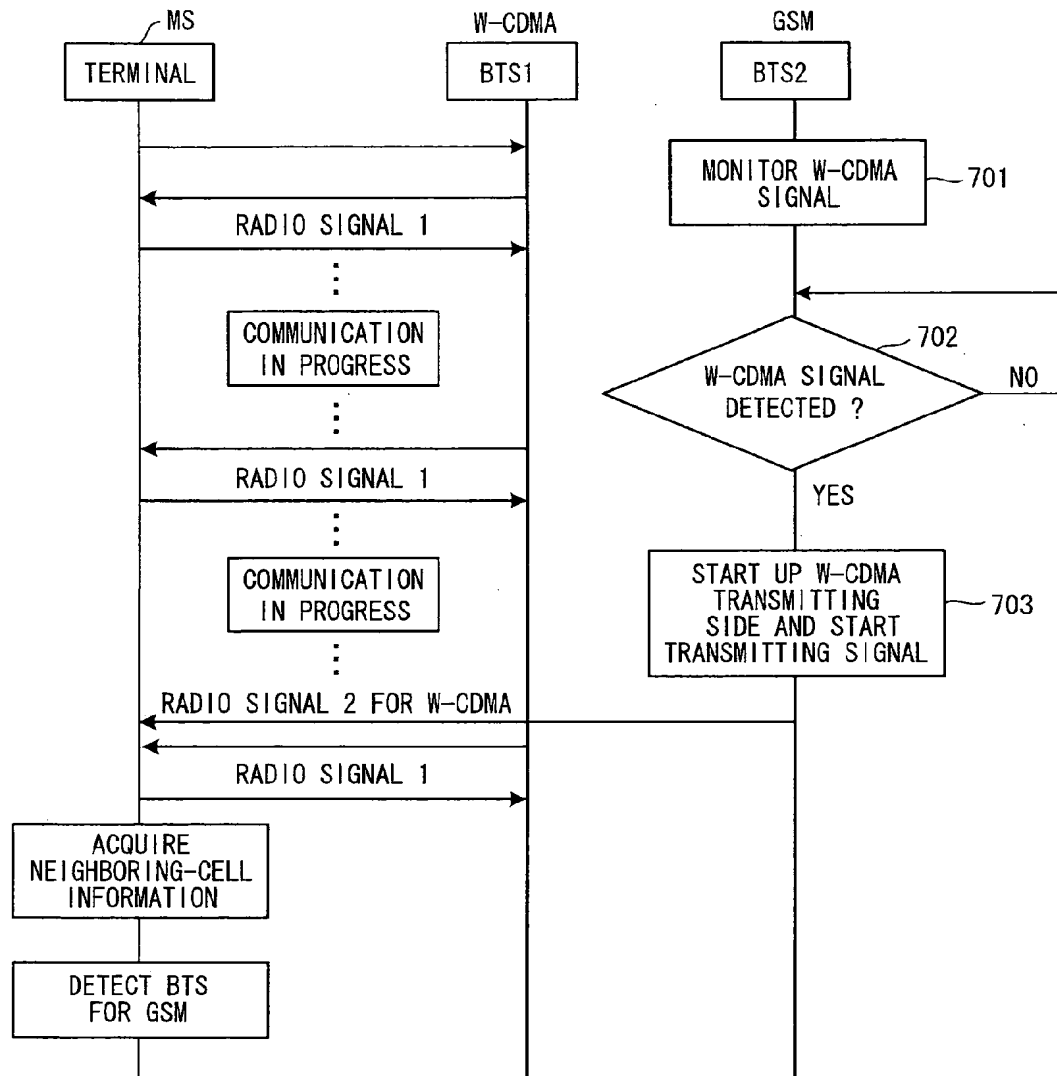
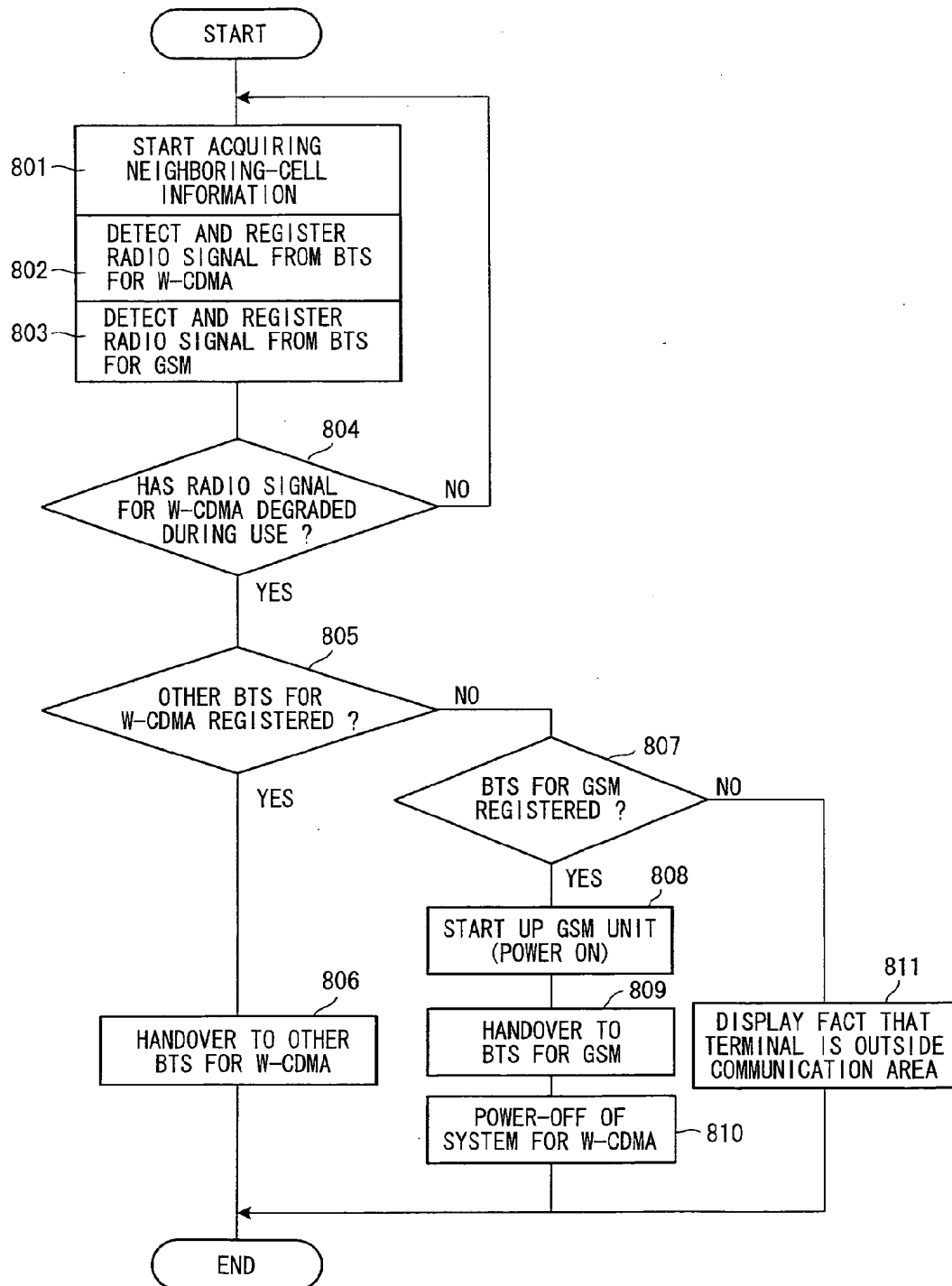


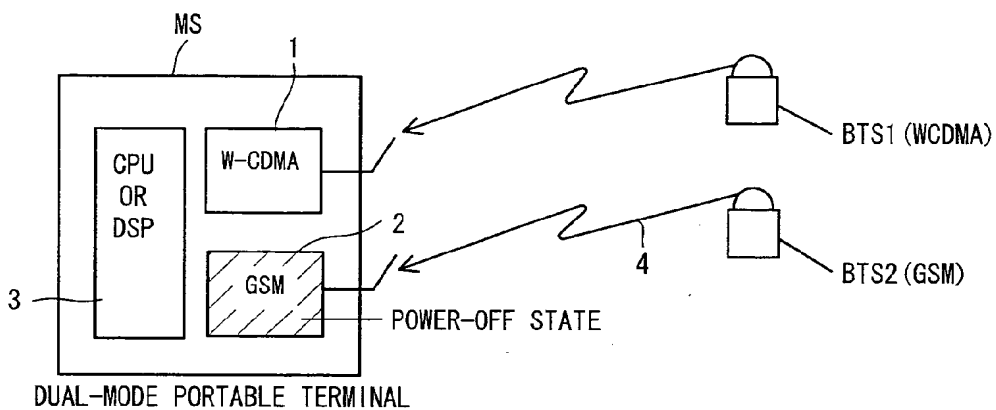
FIG. 23



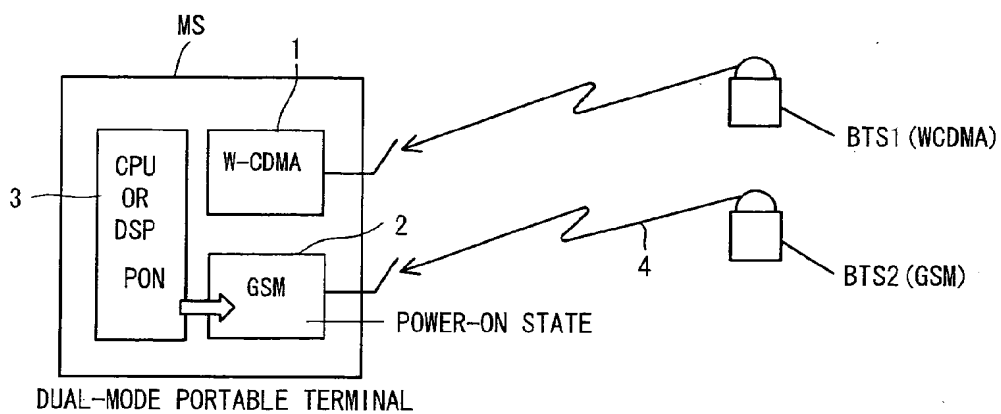


**FIG. 24**

(A)



(B)



## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/JP03/04368

<b>A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER</b> Int.Cl. <sup>7</sup> H04Q7/38		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
<b>B. FIELDS SEARCHED</b> Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) Int.Cl. <sup>7</sup> H04B7/24-7/26, H04Q7/00-7/38		
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched Jitsuyo Shinan Koho 1922-1996 Toroku Jitsuyo Shinan Koho 1994-2003 Kokai Jitsuyo Shinan Koho 1971-2003 Jitsuyo Shinan Toroku Koho 1996-2003		
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)		
<b>C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT</b>		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
E, X E, A	JP 2003-169379 A (NEC Corp.), 13 June, 2003 (13.06.03), Claims 1, 7, 8, 13; page 6, column 9, line 42 to page 7, column 11, line 8; Figs. 1 to 3 (Family: none)	15 1-14
X A	JP 2002-535902 A (Ericsson Inc.), 22 October, 2002 (22.10.02), Claims 1, 6 to 8, 15; page 11, Par. No. [0021] to page 12, Par. No. [0022]; Fig. 3 & AU 200020508 A & CN 1339231 A & EP 1142407 A1 & WO 00/42808 A1	15 1-14
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. <input type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex.		
* Special categories of cited documents: "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art "&" document member of the same patent family	
Date of the actual completion of the international search 26 June, 2003 (26.06.03)		Date of mailing of the international search report 08 July, 2003 (08.07.03)
Name and mailing address of the ISA/ Japanese Patent Office		Authorized officer
Facsimile No.		Telephone No.

Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet) (July 1998)

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/JP03/04368

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X A	JP 2000-92541 A (Toshiba Corp.), 31 March, 2000 (31.03.00), Claims 1, 3, 4; page 4, column 5, lines 26 to 38; Figs. 1, 2 (Family: none)	15 1-14
A	JP 2000-201369 A (Infineon Technologies North America Corp.), 18 July, 2000 (18.07.00), Full text; Figs. 1 to 12 & CN 1260648 A                      & EP 1006746 A2 & TW 447199 A                      & US 2002/037726 A1	1-15

Form PCT/ISA/210 (continuation of second sheet) (July 1998)

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/JP03/04368

**Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)**

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:

because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. ☒ Claims Nos.: 16

because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:

Since transmission of information on first and second mobile communication systems by a mobile station by using a radio signal corresponding to the first mobile communication system is not disclosed in the description, the purpose and effect of the constitution are unclear.

3. ☐ Claims Nos.:

because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

**Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 3 of first sheet)**

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:Remark on Protest ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.